AUTOMATED EXECUTION SYSTEM HAVING PARTICIPATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates in general to an automated execution system for trading products such as securities, commodities, or derivatives.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Participants typically use markets to facilitate the exchange of products and services. Exchanges or trading facilities assist in developing the organizational structure of the markets to meet the needs of participants, other traders, and the economic society as a whole. For instance, securities or derivatives are exemplary types of products that are traded publicly at many of the trading facilities throughout the world. A type of security or derivative, referred to generally as "options," convey certain rights to buy or sell an underlying asset, stock, commodity, or other security at a fixed price for a specific period of time, until expiration for an American-style option or at expiration for a European-style option. Currently, all options that trade on U.S. securities exchanges are issued, guaranteed, and cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC). OCC is a registered clearing corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). SEC is a government commission created by Congress to regulate the U.S. securities exchanges and protect investors.

According to the above example, participants such as members of the trading facilities can trade options by submitting agency buy and sell orders to a trading facility, referred to as "order flow." Opposite to the buy and sell orders are typically market makers, specialists, or

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designated primary market makers (DPMs). Market makers provide liquidity in securities

trading by risking their own capital for proprietary trading. Specialists and DPMs are similar to

market makers except that they are allowed to represent orders from the public or participants,

and may have other additional obligations and participation rights. Although market makers,

specialists, or designated primary market makers (DPMs) can play different roles in the trading

process they will be collectively referred to hereinafter as "market makers."

Typically, participants and market makers can trade their products at a trading facility by

open outcry. However, trading facilities are also utilizing current technology to develop electronic

trading systems. In an exemplary electronic trading system a participant submits buy and sell orders

for automatic execution at an exchange or trading facility. For example, logged-on market makers

can be made eligible to trade the incoming orders. In this example, once the electronic trading

begins the market maker quotes are typically recorded in the automated and computer-based trading

system, and matched up automatically with orders that enter the execution system electronically.

However, unlike manual-style trading, this exemplary trading system and other electronic or

automatic trading systems do not allow a participant to participate in trades resulting from their own

generated order flow.

Thus, there is a need for an electronic or automatic execution system that enables

participants who submit buy orders or sell orders or both to participate in trades resulting from that

order flow.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method and system for allowing a participant to participate in their generated order

flow is provided. The method and system can automatically assign a stated percentage of the

contra-side of each customer order to the participant that submitted the order flow without

affecting the price of execution to the customer.

In an aspect of the present embodiment, a method of trading securities or derivatives over

an automated execution system is provided. A participant submits an electronic order on behalf

of a customer into the automated execution system. A portion of the electronic order volume is

executed against the participant, and the remaining portion of the electronic order volume is

executed against participating market makers by the automated execution system.

exemplary embodiment, the customer preferably receives each execution at the National Best

Bid or Offer thereby allowing the customer to receive the best available price at the time of

execution.

In another aspect of the present embodiment, an order routing system forwards a

participant's electronic order to an automated execution system that includes a firm participation

subsystem. The firm participation subsystem automatically executes a portion of the electronic

order volume against the participant. The remaining portion of the electronic order volume is

sent to the market maker subsystem for execution. In the exemplary embodiment, a book

process system is utilized to determine if the incoming electronic order can be executed against

an order resting in the book at the prevailing market price, and if so, the order is executed against

the resting order.

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The present embodiments provide a participant with the ability to participate in their own generated order flow while preferably assuring customer executions at the National Best Bid or Offer. A participant such as a broker or firm may submit buy and sell orders for their customer to an automated execution system. The automated execution system then enables the participant to desirably participate on the contra-side of the trades resulting from that order flow. Therefore, by allowing a participant that generates order flow to participate in their generated order flow, exchanges or trading facilities may meet the needs of the participants, market makers, and other others impacted by the markets. Moreover, exchanges or trading facilities can desirably attract participants to their respective automated execution system. Additionally, the present embodiments would preferably not alter or affect the price at which the customers' orders receives an execution.

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the automated execution system having firm participation will be apparent from the following more particular description of preferred embodiments as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a electronic trading system that utilizes the automatic execution system of the present embodiment;
- FIG. 2 is a diagram that illustrates an exemplary implementation of the electronic trading system of FIG. 1;
 - FIGS. 3A and 3B are flowcharts showing an exemplary automatic execution process used in the system of FIG. 1;
 - FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing another exemplary automatic execution process used in the system of FIG. 1;
 - FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing yet another exemplary automatic execution process used in the system of FIG. 1;
 - FIG. 6 is a screen shot of an exemplary parameter screen used in the system of FIG. 1;
 - FIG. 7 is a screen shot of an exemplary automatic execution login screen used in the system of FIG. 1; and
 - FIG. 8 is a screen shot of an exemplary automatic execution logout screen used in the system of FIG. 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The exemplary embodiments disclose a system and method for allowing a participant that

submits customer order flow to participate in a stated percentage of the generated order flow,

preferably without affecting the price of execution to the customer. The exemplary embodiments

have been implemented in an electronic trading system that includes an automatic execution system.

More specifically, the exemplary embodiments have been implemented on an automatic execution

system that facilitates trading of option contracts. It should be understood, however, that the present

embodiments may be utilized in other electronic execution or trading systems that trade

commodities, derivatives or securities of any type including, without limitation, any note, equity or

index option, exchange traded fund, warrant, stock, treasury stock, bond, future, debenture,

certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement or in a firm. Therefore, details

regarding the electronic trading system, the automatic execution system, and the types of products

traded are provided as an example, and are not necessary to the invention unless otherwise

specified.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an electronic trading system 100 that utilizes the automatic

execution system 112 of the exemplary embodiment. The electronic trading system 100 generally

includes at least one participant's electronic order 104, order routing system 108, and automatic

execution system 112. The automatic execution system 112 facilitates the trading of option

contracts and preferably allows a participant that submits an electronic order 104 to participate in a

stated percentage of the electronic order, described more below.

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Participants include any person or entity who has access to the electronic trading system

100, such as a registered member and their corresponding firm, broker/dealer, etc. Preferably, the

participant submits their customers' electronic order 104, in the form of a buy or sell order,

electronically to the order routing system 108 via a wired or wireless network (not shown). The

customer includes the client of the participant such as, for example, an international bank, farmer,

business person, homemaker, and so on.

The electronic order 104 is preferably submitted through a user device such as a personal

computer, laptop, telephone, hand-held terminal, personal digital assistant, and so forth. For

example, a participant in communication with the order routing system 108 might submit orders

electronically from their branch or office, or order desk to the order routing system 108. Moreover,

orders phoned to the securities exchange's floor, or wired to a participant's own house printer can be

re-entered into the order routing system 108 by the participant's booth staff. In any event, the

electronic order 104 is submitted and transmitted over a wired or wireless network to the order

routing system 108.

Preferably, the order routing system 108 provides the participant a method of efficiently

delivering the electronic order 104 to a securities exchange, such as at the Chicago Board Options

Exchange located in Chicago, Illinois. Upon receipt of the electronic order 104 at the order routing

system 108, the order 104 is preferably logged to a database and evaluated, based on order volume

(i.e., the number of option contracts in the electronic order 104) and price, to determine its

appropriate routing destination such as the automated execution system 112. However, before the

order routing system 108 routes the electronic order 104, it preferably uses pre-defined guidelines to

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determine if the electronic order 104 is eligible for execution at the automated execution system

112.

Exemplary guidelines used to determine the eligibility of the electronic order 104 can

include price, volume, and series guidelines. According to the price guideline, the electronic order

104 is eligible when the order is either a simple market order, an order that can be executed at the

prevailing market price, or a marketable limit order, referred to as an order to buy or sell option

contracts at a specified price or better. According to the volume guideline, the electronic order 104

is eligible if the contract size of the order is within the limits set for the class and series (e.g., 10

contracts or fewer). Of course, the order routing system 108 can utilize more or fewer guidelines.

Also, the guidelines utilized by the order routing system 108 can change from those exemplary

guidelines described above depending on the desired eligibility requirements.

An eligible electronic order 104 is then forwarded to the automated execution system 112

for execution. In the exemplary embodiment, the automated execution system 112 generally

includes a book process subsystem 116, firm participation subsystem 120, and market maker

subsystem 124. Although the automated execution system 112 can include more or fewer

subsystems, the firm participation subsystem 120 is preferably utilized to enable a participant to

participate in a stated percentage of each electronic order 104 they submit for execution through the

automated execution system 112.

Therefore, each participant that submits order flow 104 to the automated execution system

112 might be entitled to participate in a stated percentage (e.g., between 0 and 100%) for that

electronic order 104, without affecting the price of execution to the customer. If there is a

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remaining portion of the electronic order 104, then the balance of the order 104 would be allocated

pursuant to another subsystem such as the market maker subsystem 124, if so desired, to execute or

fill the remaining portion of the electronic order 104.

Thus, according to the exemplary embodiment, assume a stated percentage or firm

participation percentage of 20%. Then, if a participant directs a 50 option contract order to the

automated execution system 112, the participant would receive an allocation of 10 option contracts

(i.e., 20% of 50 option contracts = 10 option contracts) while the remaining portion of 40 option

contracts would preferably be allocated to the market maker subsystem 124.

In addition to the firm participation and market maker subsystems 120 and 124 respectively,

a book process subsystem 116 is preferably utilized to determine if the participant's electronic order

104 can be executed against the book at the prevailing market price. The book process subsystem

116 preferably aids in protecting the priority of electronic orders in the book. Therefore, the

electronic order 104 is subject to resting orders in the book before it becomes subject to the firm

participation and market maker subsystems 120 and 124, respectively.

According to an exemplary embodiment, orders received at the book process subsystem 116

preferably trade before any other subsystems 120 and 124 can trade at that price. Thus, to maintain

book priority, the automated execution system 112 executes an electronic order in the book process

subsystem 116 when the book contains a resting order which matches the market quote. For

example, if the book has a SELL order matching the market OFFER, a BUY order would be

executed at the book process subsystem 116 up to the quantity available in the book. Furthermore,

if the book contains a BUY order which matches the market BID, a SELL order would execute at

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the book process subsystem 116 up to the quantity available in the book. These orders (i.e., BUY

or SELL) route to the book process subsystem 116 for automatic execution.

To provide an exemplary illustration, assume that a customer limit order in the book

represents the best bid (OFFER) at which a book process subsystem 116 order would be filled.

Consequently, any incoming order would be filled up to the quantity available in the book pursuant

to book procedures. The remaining order, if any, would then be forwarded to the firm participation

subsystem 120. Therefore, to provide a numerical example, assume that a customer order to sell 40

contracts is represented in the book and a participant submits a market order to buy 50 contracts, the

customer order in the book would receive full execution of the order for 40 contracts. Then 10

option contracts (50 buy option contracts -40 executed option contracts = 10 buy option contracts)

would remain and are forwarded to the firm participation subsystem 120.

The firm participation subsystem 120 receives the electronic order 104 and determines if the

participant is participating in the order. If not, the order is transferred to the market maker

subsystem 124 for further execution. If so, a stated percentage of the remaining order volume is

executed against the participant. Therefore, the firm participation subsystem 120 can automatically

assign a stated percentage of the contra-side of each order to the participant that sent the order in. If

any portion of the order is filled at the firm participation subsystem 120 a filled report is generated.

If there is remaining order volume, it is sent to the market maker subsystem 124.

According to the earlier numerical example, 10 option contracts (e.g., 50 buy option

contracts - 40 executed option contracts = 10 buy option contracts) are forwarded from the book

process subsystem 116 to the firm participation subsystem 120. With an exemplary firm

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participation percentage of 20%, the participant would then be entitled to participate in 20% of the

remaining order, or 2 option contracts (e.g., 20% of 10 option contracts = 2 option contracts). The

remaining 8 option contracts would then be forwarded to market maker subsystem 124 for

execution.

The market maker subsystem 124 receives the remaining order volume, if any, and attempts

to execute the trades until the electronic order is filled. The market maker subsystem 124 preferably

executes an electronic order against the next available market maker on an automated execution

"wheel". The wheel is a rotating list of eligible market makers including DPMs that are providing

liquidity for marketable orders. If any portion of the order is filled, then a fill report is generated. If

there is remaining order volume, it is sent back through the market maker subsystem 124 for further

execution.

With reference to FIG. 1, the diagram illustrates in general the overall system and method of

the electronic trading system 100, however, it should be understood that more or fewer systems or

subsystems may be used while remaining within the scope of the present invention. For example,

the electronic order 104 could be transmitted directly to the automated execution system 112 and

therefore bypass the order routing system 108, if so desired. Moreover, the book process subsystem

116 and market maker subsystem 124, although desirable, are not essential to the automatic

execution system 112. Furthermore, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other

known subsystems, if desirable, may be substituted in place of these described subsystems 116 and

124.

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FIG. 2 is a diagram that illustrates an exemplary implementation of the electronic trading

system 100 of FIG. 1. The server 148 running the order routing system 108 communicates with a

plurality of remote terminals such as device 140, or for example, a personal computer. Other

devices can be utilized to submit the electronic order 104 such as a laptop, telephone, hand-held

terminal, personal digital assistant, and so forth. The electronic order 104 is preferably submitted by

a participant through the device 140 over a wired or wireless network 144 to the server 148. The

server 148 is preferably located at the securities exchange and is in communication with a server

152 that runs the automatic execution subsystem 112. The order routing system 108 preferably

routes the electronic order 104 to server 152 to execute the electronic order 104 at automatic

execution system 112.

The server 152 that runs the automatic execution system 112 preferably runs the application

software for the firm participation subsystem 120, book process subsystem 116, and market maker

subsystem 124. However, if so desired, the application for each subsystem can be operated on

separate servers. Also, the order routing system 108 and automatic execution system 112 may be

hosted on the same server, if so desired.

Referring now to FIGS. 3A and 3B, an example is shown for illustrating the execution

process of the electronic execution system shown in FIG. 1. The illustration utilizes a specific

example for purposes of demonstrating the process of execution. Therefore, it should be understood

that the present embodiment is not limited to this specific example. Accordingly, assume that a

book price commitment parameter is set at 10 (i.e., 10 contracts at a minimum are available at the

disseminated quote). Also assume that the firm participation percentage is set at 20%. The

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disseminated quote is at 5.00-5.10. There is a book order to sell 5 contracts at 5.10. This electronic

order might then be executed in the electronic trading system 100 as follows:

At step 200, a participant transmits an electronic order to buy 50 option contracts at the

market, presently at 5.00-5.10. The electronic order to buy 50 option contracts is received at the

order routing system 108.

At step 204, the order routing system 108 determines if the electronic order is eligible to

participate in the automatic execution system 112. Guidelines may be put in place to prevent

ineligible orders from entering the automated execution system 112. If the order is found ineligible,

the electronic order is forwarded through the order routing system 108 to another subsystem for

execution per step 208. If the electronic order is eligible to participate in the automated execution

system 112, it is forwarded to the book process subsystem 116. For this example, assume that the

electronic order to buy 50 option contracts is eligible for execution through the automated execution

system 112.

At step 212, the book process subsystem 116 determines if a customer order is resting in the

book at the prevailing market price. In this example, the market price is currently set at 5.00-5.10.

If a customer order is not found in the book at the prevailing market price, the electronic order

would be forwarded to the firm participation subsystem 120. However, there is a customer or book

order willing to sell 5 option contracts at 5.10. So, yes there is a customer book order at the market

value of 5.10.

At step 216, the book process subsystem 116 executes the 5 option contracts against the

book order at 5.10. Then, the electronic order has an order volume of 45 contracts (50 buy option

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contracts - 5 executed option contracts = 45 buy option contracts). The book process subsystem 116

identifies executed and filled order volume. In this example, 5 option contracts have been executed

and 45 option contracts remain. The executed volume is transmitted to the report filled order

process per step 244 and the remaining order volume is transmitted to the firm participation

subsystem 120 shown in FIG. 3B.

At step 224, the firm participation subsystem 120 receives the remaining 45 option contracts

and determines if the participant is participating in the order. Earlier in this example, it was

assumed that participant is participating in the order and that the firm participation percentage is set

at 20%.

At step 228, the firm participation subsystem 120 executes the firm participation percentage

or 20% of the remaining order against the participant. Therefore, the participant will receive 20% of

the 45 option contracts or 9 option contracts on the contra-side of the order. Thus, for example, the

participant would automatically receive 9 option contracts executed at a price of 5.10 in their firm

proprietary account. The remaining portion of the order is 36 option contracts (45 buy option

contracts - assigned to participant 9 option contracts = 36 buy option contracts). The executed

volume is transmitted to the report filled order process per step 244 (FIG. 3A) and the remaining

order volume is transmitted to the market maker subsystem 124. According to this example, the

order is not yet filled. In fact, 36 buy option contracts remain. Therefore, the remaining order of 36

option contracts is transmitted to the market maker subsystem 124 to execute the remaining order.

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At step 236, the market maker subsystem 124 executes the remaining order against the

market makers logged on to the market maker subsystem 124. In this example, the remaining order

of 36 buy option contracts is executed at 5.10.

When the order is filled, then per step 244 of FIG. 3A, a fill report is preferably generated.

In this example, the order has been filled, so a fill report is generated and distributed.

A participant report can also be generated. The fill report can be distributed to the

participant to document the trade for each subsystem 116, 120, 124 if so desired. In addition, the

report can be distributed to the market maker to document the transaction.

A more detailed example would include an automatic market quote updating system such

as given by BestQuote of the Chicago Board Options Exchange of Chicago, Illinois. As known

in the art, the BestQuote system determines the exchange's best quote based off electronic inputs.

Such electronic inputs could include the current market quote, orders resting in the book, or any

manual quotes given by market makers or participants.

FIG. 4 is used to illustrate another exemplary execution process of the electronic trading

system 100 shown in FIG. 1 using Best Quote in addition to the market value. Similar to the

example illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B, the flowchart in FIG. 4 pertains to a specific example for

purposes of demonstrating another example of the process shown in FIG. 1. Therefore, it should be

understood that the present embodiment is not limited to this specific example. It might be helpful

to utilize the information from the earlier example (i.e., FIGS. 3A and 3B) with the exception that

the current market quote is 5.00-5.25. So again, assume that a book price commitment parameter is

10 (i.e., 10 option contracts at a minimum are available at the disseminated quote). Also assume

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that the firm participation percentage is 20%. There is a book order to sell 5 contracts at 5.10 so the

current market calculated and disseminated through BestQuote is 5.00 - 5.10. This electronic order

might be executed in the electronic trading system 100 as follows:

Suppose a participant submits an electronic order, which was forwarded to the automatic

execution system 112. The submitted electronic order is for 50 buy option contracts. Then,

according to the exemplary embodiment, the book process subsystem 116 would execute the 5

option contracts against the book order at 5.10. In addition, the firm participation subsystem 120

would execute 1 option contract against the participant at 5.10 (20% of the remaining 5 contracts

subject to the book price commitment parameter of 10 option contracts). Furthermore, the market

maker subsystem 124 would execute 4 option contracts at 5.10. Consequently, the book price

commitment parameter has been satisfied by trading 10 option contracts at 5.10. In the meantime,

BestQuote calculates and disseminates a new offer of 5.25.

The remaining order for 40 option contracts might then be executed as follows: the firm

participation subsystem 120 would execute 8 option contracts against the participant at 5.25. The

market maker subsystem 124 would execute 32 contracts at 5.25.

FIG. 5 is another example illustrating the execution process shown in FIG. 1. Similar to

the illustrations in FIGS. 3A, 3B, and 4, the illustration in FIG. 5 pertains to yet another specific

example for purposes of demonstrating the process shown in FIG. 1. As before, it should be

understood that the present embodiment is not limited to this specific example. Assume the book

price commitment parameter is 10 option contracts and the firm participation percentage is 20%.

There are three sell orders in the book; each for 1 contract at 2.55, 2.60, and 2.65. The crowd's

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current market quote is 2.50 - 2.75. The market, disseminated through BestQuote, is 2.50 - 2.55. A participant submits an electronic order to buy 50 option contracts. The electronic order might be executed as follows:

Assuming the electronic order was forwarded to the automatic execution system 112, the order is for 50 buy option contracts. Thus, according to the exemplary embodiment, the book process subsystem 116 would execute the 1 option contract against the book order at 2.55. In addition, the firm participation subsystem 120 would execute 2 option contracts against the participant at 2.55 (20% of the remaining 9 contracts subject to the book price commitment parameter of 10 option contracts is less than 2 but is rounded up to 2). Furthermore, the market maker subsystem 124 would execute 7 option contracts at 2.55. Consequently, the book price commitment parameter has been satisfied by trading 10 option contracts at 2.55. During this time, BestQuote would preferably re-calculate the new quote, 2.50 - 2.60, and disseminate it.

Furthermore, according to the exemplary embodiment, the book process subsystem 116 would execute the 1 option contract against the book order at 2.60. In addition, the firm participation subsystem 120 would execute 2 option contracts against the participant at 2.60 (20% of the remaining 9 contracts subject to the book price commitment parameter of 10 option contracts is less than 2, but is rounded up to 2). Furthermore, the market maker subsystem 124 would execute 7 option contracts at 2.60. Consequently, the book price commitment parameter has been satisfied by trading 10 option contracts at 2.60. During this time BestQuote would preferably re-calculate the new quote, 2.50 – 2.65, and disseminate it.

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Moreover, according to the exemplary embodiment, the book process subsystem 116

would execute the 1 option contract against the book order at 2.65. In addition, the firm

participation subsystem 120 would execute 2 option contracts against the participant at 2.65

(20% of the remaining 9 contracts subject to the book price commitment parameter of 10 option

contracts is less than 2, but is rounded up to 2). Furthermore, the market maker subsystem 124

would execute 7 option contracts at 2.65. Consequently, the price book commitment parameter

has been satisfied by trading 10 option contracts at 2.65. During this time, BestQuote would

preferably re-calculate the new quote 2.50 - 2.75 and disseminate it.

There are no remaining book orders, and there are 20 buy option contracts left.

Therefore, four contracts would be filled at 2.75 against the firm participant (20% of 20 option

contracts = 4 option contracts). The remaining 16 contracts would be executed against the

market maker subsystem 124 at 2.75.

The firm participation subsystem 120 preferably utilizes standard rounding methods

when calculating the stated percentage. For example, if the percentage is set to 20%, participants

would not receive any order volume on trades of two contracts or less and will preferably receive

at least one contract when the number of contracts is three or more.

It would be up to the participant to assign its order flow in a given class to the broker

acronym of its choice. If the member firm would prefer to assign the order flow in a given class

to more than one broker, that firm might have to determine an alternative method.

FIG. 6 is a screen shot of an exemplary parameter screen used in the system of FIG. 1.

The parameter screen includes a field (shaded in FIG. 6) to designate how much of a percent of

an electronic order would be assigned to the participant for that class of options. The field

following the 'heading' of "AFP: PCT" would be defined as 'numeric only' with a minimum

value of '000 %' (in which case the firm participation subsystem 120 is not applicable) and a

maximum value of '100 %'. The "AFP: PCT" field might be globally updateable as one

firm/one class, one firm/all classes, one firm/all classes at a station, or one firm/all classes at a

post.

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During processing at the firm participation subsystem 120 the designated firm

participation percentage would be utilized (if the value is greater than zero) so that a participant

can participate in their own customer order flow. The remainder of the trade volume is

preferably sent through the market maker subsystem 124.

FIG. 7 illustrates an exemplary LOGIN screen that enables a participant the ability to

login into the automated execution system 112. The screen might display the participant's

classes that have non-zero percentage values in the 'AFP PCT' fields on the FIRM/CLASS

Parameters screens. At the top of the new LOGIN screen a field to input a participant acronym

will designate the participant to be assigned the firm participation trades for the chosen classes.

FIG. 8 illustrates an exemplary LOGOUT screen that enables a participant, market maker

or specialist the ability to logout of the automated execution system 112. The screen might

display the firm's classes that have non-zero percentage values in the 'AFP PCT' fields on the

FIRM/CLASS Parameters screens. From this screen, either individual or all classes can be

signed out of AFP trade processing for the designated firm/broker acronym.

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The firm participation subsystem preferably executes the percentage of the order

indicated by the "AFP PCT" parameter (when the value is greater than zero and based on

'standard rounding' techniques) against the participant acronym signed in by the participant that

provided the electronic order.

However, in the exemplary embodiment, incoming electronic orders are subject to the

book process subsystem 116 before they become subject to the firm participation subsystem 120,

so as to not trade in front of the book. Although, when the number of contracts in the book is

less than the book price commitment parameter, the remainder of the book price commitment

parameter are preferably shared between firm participation subsystem 120 and the market maker

subsystem 124.

The present embodiments, described herein as exemplary embodiments, provide a

participant that generates customer order flow the ability to participate in the automatic

execution trades without affecting the price of execution to the customer. A participant such as a

broker or firm may submit buy and sell orders to an automated execution system. The automated

execution system then enables the participant to desirably participate in the trades resulting from

that order flow. Therefore, by allowing a participant that generates order flow to participate in

the generated order flow, trading facilities can desirably attract participants to their respective

automated execution system.

It should be understood that the programs, processes, methods and systems described

herein are not related or limited to any particular type of trading system, unless indicated

otherwise. Various types of general purpose or specialized trading systems may be used in

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accordance with the teachings described herein. Furthermore, the screen shots illustrating the various logon screens are exemplary only, and may also be implemented using a Microsoft Windows, Linux, or other operating system based interface, such as is known in the art.

In view of the wide variety of embodiments to which the principles of the present embodiments can be applied, it should be understood that the illustrated embodiments are exemplary only, and should not be taken as limiting the scope of the present invention. For example, more or fewer elements may be used in the figures.

The claims should not be read as limited to the described order or elements unless stated to that effect. Therefore, all embodiments that come within the scope and spirit of the following claims and equivalents thereto are claimed as the invention.